

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations lumbering at his back."

NEW SERIES—NO. 39. VOL. V.]

LEXINGTON, K. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1819.

[VOL. XXXIII.]

TERMS OF THE
Kentucky Gazette,
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
By Norvell & Cavins.
The price to Subscribers, is, **THREE DOLLARS** per annum, paid in advance, or **FOUR DOLLARS** at the end of the year.
The terms of advertising in this paper, are, **FIFTY CENTS** for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and **TWENTY-FIVE CENTS** for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.
All advertisements not paid for in advance, must be paid for when ordered to be discontinued.
All communications addressed to the editors must be post paid.

NEW GOODS.
Arcambal & Nouvel,
Have just received, and are now opening, at their Store on Main-street, fronting the Old Market place,
A HANDSOME AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Spring and Summer Goods,
CONSISTING OF
Elegant sprigged & Plain CANTON CRAPES, Black and assorted colors,
Superb Thread Laces and Edgings
Lace Shawls and Veils, black and White
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4 and three-cornered Merino Shawls, assorted colors
Prunelle and Morocco Shoes, with and without heels, black and assorted colors
Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs and Shawls
Lace Pillboxes and Embroidered Trimmings
Best quality black Double Levantine and Flor
Do. do. Lustrating and Mantua
Do. do. Bombazines and Bombazettes
Figured Levantines and Satins
6-4 black and white Silk Laces and 4-4 Crapes
Plain and figured Ribbons and Gauzes
Figured and plain Jackonett, Book, Mull and Leno Muslins
Cambric and 6-4 Carlinde Gingham
Pink cross-barred and Jaconett Shawls
Black and white Silk and Cotton Hose,
Corded Velvet and Velveteen
London Superfine and common CLOTHS and CASSIMERES
Blue, mixed and brown Cassinets
Striped Jeans and Cotton Cassimeres
Super white and printed Marsailles and other Vestings
Steam Loom and Cambric Shirtings
Irish Linens and Long Lawns
Russia, Bird-eye and Danask Diapers
Linen and cotton Checks
Light and dark Calicoes
Furniture and Cambric Dimities
Black and cross-barred Silk Handkerchiefs
Company Flag and Bandanna do.
Silk, Cotton and Worsted 1-2 Hose
Buck-skin, Dog-skin, Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves
Linen Cambric and Marking Canvas
Domestic Chip Hats, Work-Baskets, Bed Tick
Sheeting, Shirting, Chambrays, Stripes,
Plaids, Furniture checks, coloured Jeans
Hemp and Flax Linen, Socks, Thread &c.
ALSO,
4th Proof French Brandy, Of a superior
L. P. Madeira Wine, quality and for
Old Port Wine, sale by the bar
Old Jamaica Spirits, rel or quart.
Whiskey,
Brown Sugar, Coffee, fresh Teas, Rice, prime
Muscadel Raisins, Pepper, Spice &c.
Liverpool and Edged Plates and Dishes, Cups
and Saucers, Teas, Sugars, Creams, Pitch-
ers, Salad Dishes, Soup Tureens, Basons and
Ewrs &c.
And a General Assortment of
Hard Ware & Paper Hangings,
All of which are offered at very reduced prices.
Lexington, June 11, 1819—24tf

NEW GOODS.
GEORGE TROTTER & SON,
In addition to their former Importation last month,
have received a further supply of the most
ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE
GOODS,
For the Spring and Summer.
That the Philadelphia Market affords; which,
having been purchased upon the most mod-
erate terms, they are determined to sell ex-
tremely low for cash in hand.
A PART OF THE ASSORTMENT CONSISTS OF THE
FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:
DAMASK and plain Canton and Conchan
Crapes, black, blue, crimson, pink, yel-
low, orange, lilac, drab and brown.
Canton Crapes Shawls, and Scarfs of same col-
ours
Thread and Silk Laces, Edgings & Insertings
Parasols and Umbrellas
Straw Bonnets and suitable Trimmings
Plain and figured Mull Mull and Jackonett
Muslins 4-4 and 6-4 wide
Fine wide Muslins, white and pink stripes
Florence, Lustrating & Levantine Silks, black
and changeable colours
Yellow and blue Nankeens
Blue and striped Cotton Cassimeres
Irish, Scotch and Russia sheetings
German and Irish Linens
Steam Loom and New England Shirtings
Red Tickings of every price and quality
Cloths and Cassimeres, well assorted
Blue, mixt and brown Cassinets
Ladies' black and coloured Morocco Shoes &
Bootees, plain and figured, with and with-
out heels
Low priced Hats
Elegant and common Knives and Forks
Plaid, striped and chambray Cottons
6-4 and 4-4 Linen and Cotton Checks
Liverpool China and common Ware, com-
pletely assorted
Flowered Paper by the piece, and in sets for
rooms
And every other article in their line of
business.
Lexington, June 21, 1819—24tf

Replevin Bonds.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW AND ELEGANT FANCY GOODS,
Just Received at No. 7, Cheapside.
JAMES M. PIKE.
HAS the pleasure of informing the Ladies, he has received the most elegant assortment of
FANCY GOODS,
That has been offered for sale in this town for the last two years,
AMONG WHICH ARE—
ELEGANT 8, 6 and 4 SCOLLUP RETICULES,
Superb Toilette Boxes and Toilet Cushions, in great variety of Patterns and Sizes,
MONTAGUE BASKETS for the Toilette, extremely handsome,
A few pair very elegant SCREENS, FANCY BOXES, FRUITS, EMERY BOOKS &c.
The whole of the above superbly painted on Velvet and in a very superior style.
Likewise—PLAIN GOLD, STAMPED GOLD, EMBOSSED & MOROCCO PAPER,
GOLD ORNAMENTS for various purposes, with a variety of other articles too numerous
to particularize.
He hopes those he has mentioned will be sufficient inducement for the ladies to call and ex-
amine for themselves.
Also, received a few days since,
A few Bottles of the justly celebrated MACASSAI, and a few Bottles of the unadulterated
RUSSIA OILS for the Hair.
All of which he is disposed to sell at a very small advance from prime cost.
Lexington, July—29tf

NEW GOODS.
Thompson & January,
Have just received and are now opening,
at their store on Main-street, formerly
occupied by TANDY & ALLEN, a general
assortment, suitable for the present and ensu-
ing season, consisting of
Black Canton Crapes
Fancy coloured ditto
Thread Laces and Lace Veils
Merino Shawls
Lace Pillboxes and Handkerchiefs
Best doubled Levantines
Senshaws and Florence
Bombazines and Bombazettes
Plain and figured Ribbons, assorted
Plain and figured Jackonett, Book, Mull
and Leno Muslins
4-4 and 6-4 Cambric, assorted
Do do Gingham, assorted
White and coloured Cotton Socks, asst'd
Black and white Silk Stockings and Socks
Ditto and coloured worsted ditto
Corded Velvet and Velveteens
London superfine Cloths and Cassimeres
Blue, mixed and brown Cassinets
Striped and white Jeans
Superfine white and printed Marsailles,
with a variety of Silk & other Vestings
Steam Loom and Cambric Shirtings
Irish Linens and Long Lawns
Linen and Cotton Checks
Light and dark Calicoes
Furniture and Cambric Dimities
Black and Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs
Company and Flag Bandanas
Bucksin, Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves
Linen Cambric and Cambric Handk'ts
Domestic Cottons and Checks
Do Stripes and Chambrays
Do Shirtings and Sheetings
Plain and Furniture Checks
A large quantity of excellent Tow Linen.
Also, a General assortment of
GROCERIES.
Real French Brandy
Do Madeira Wine
Very old Jamaica Spirits
Old Whiskey
Loaf and Lump Sugar
Spices and Dye-stuffs in great variety
Together with a large quantity of
Liverpool and Queensware.
All of which they will sell very low
for Cash.
They have also on Commission, Bakerwell,
Page & Bakerwell's
Common, Engraved and Cut Glassware,
by the Box, at Pittsburgh prices.
Likewise a large assortment open for the accom-
modation of private families, with Black Por-
tland and Chisel Bottles.
Hamilton's best Maccaba Snuff, and Real Span-
ish Segars, at Philadelphia prices.
Lexington, July 9, 1819—28

Dancing Academy.
JOHN DARRAC,
(Professor of Dancing.)
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and
the public generally, that his
Dancing School,
Will open on Friday the 20th instant, in the e-
legant room formerly of the Kentucky Hotel,
which he is now preparing for that purpose,
next door to Maj. Morrison's house.
Persons desirous of being instructed, are
solicited to make immediate application to J.
DARRAC, at the above place, or at Mr. Wick-
liffe's Inn.
Days of tuition, Friday and Saturday, every
week. Number of lessons per quarter, thirty
two.
Terms as heretofore.
A night School will also be opened for gen-
tlemen, as soon as a sufficient number is made
up.
August 12, 1819.

Asa Blanchard,
REPAIRS WATCHES and CLOCKS of ex-
tra description in the best manner. He
keeps constant on hand, a large assortment of the best
Silver Ware, Watches & Jewelry, Steel
Chains & Keys, Patent Time Pieces,
Also, **Masonic Breastpins,**
Made in the strongest and neatest manner.
All of which will be sold as low as any in
the state, of the same quality. Opposite the
Ky. Branch Bank of Lexington.
September 9—37tf

AUCTION NOTICE.
Charles Edwards,
INFORMS his friends and the public, that
he will attend to Sales at Auction, (on his
own account,) of Real and Personal Estates,
Merchandise, Bank Stock, &c. and solicits a
share of public patronage, which by his atten-
tion to the interests of his employers he will
endeavor to merit. Apply to him at the Store
of Messrs. Shreve & Combs, where all orders
will meet prompt attention.
CHARLES EDWARDS, Auc.
September 1—36-3m

Writing & Letter Paper,
MAY BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.

Office of the Commissary
General of Subsistence,
Washington, Aug. 2, 1819.
THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That sepa-
rate Proposals will be received at the
Office of the Commissary General of Subsist-
ence, until the 31st day of October next, in-
clusive, for the supply of subsistence stores for
the use of the troops of the United States, to
be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as fol-
lows:
At BOSTON.
1040 barrels of prime pork
2100 do fine flour
360 do proof whiskey
14600 pounds soap
3500 do candles
230 bushels salt
3650 gallons vinegar
820 bushels of peas or beans
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1820;
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1820;
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1820;
And the remainder on the first of March, 1821.
At NEW-YORK.
765 barrels of prime pork
1575 do fine flour
270 do proof whiskey
10935 pounds of soap
4025 do candles
137 bushels salt
2745 gallons vinegar
600 bushels of peas or beans
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1820;
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1820;
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1820;
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.
At ALBANY.
104 barrels of prime pork
210 do fine flour
36 do proof whiskey
1460 pounds soap
350 do candles
23 bushels salt
365 gallons vinegar
82 bushels peas or beans
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1820; one
fourth on the first day of September, 1820; one
fourth on the first day of December, 1820; and
the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.
At SACKETT'S HARBOR.
676 barrels of prime pork
1365 do fine flour
234 do proof whiskey
9490 pounds soap
3375 do candles
150 bushels salt
2372 gallons vinegar
533 bushels peas or beans
One-third on the first day of June, 1820; one
third on the first day of August, 1820; and
the remainder on the first day of December,
1820.
At PLATTSBURG.
260 barrels of prime pork
525 do fine flour
90 do proof whiskey
3650 pounds soap
1375 do candles
33 bushels salt
912 gallons vinegar
205 bushels peas or beans
One-third on the first day of June, 1820; one
third on the first day of October, 1820; and the
remainder on the first day of February, 1821.
At NIAGARA.
125 barrels of prime pork
252 do fine flour
43 do proof whiskey
1732 pounds of soap
600 do candles
23 bushels salt
438 gallons vinegar
98 bushels peas or beans
One-third on the first day of June, 1820; one
third on the first day of October, 1820; and the
remainder on the first day of February, 1821.
At DETROIT.
1030 barrels of prime pork
2100 do fine flour
360 do proof whiskey
14600 pounds soap
3500 do candles
230 bushels salt
3650 gallons vinegar
820 bushels peas or beans
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1820; one
fourth on the first day of September, 1820; one
fourth on the first day of December, 1820; and
the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.
At BALTIMORE.
253 barrels of prime pork
525 do fine flour
90 do proof whiskey
3645 pounds soap
1365 do candles
153 bushels salt
2372 gallons vinegar
533 bushels peas or beans
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1820; one
fourth on the first day of September, 1820; one
fourth on the first day of December, 1820; and
the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.
At GREENLEAF'S POINT, WASHINGTON, D. C.
204 barrels of prime pork
420 do fine flour
72 do proof whiskey
2916 pounds soap
1092 do candles
42 bushels salt
732 gallons vinegar
162 bushels peas or beans
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1820; one
fourth on the first day of September, 1820; one
fourth on the first day of December, 1820; and
the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.
At NORFOLK.
265 barrels prime pork
545 do fine flour
94 do proof whiskey
3791 pounds soap
1420 do candles
53 bushels salt
931 gallons vinegar
230 bushels peas or beans
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1820; one
fourth on the first day of September, 1820; one
fourth on the first day of December, 1820; and
the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.
At U. S. ARSENAL, NEAR PITTSBURGH.
75 barrels of prime pork
157 do fine flour

Shreve and Combs,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
And are now opening for Sale,
ONE CASE of elegant double barreled
FOWLING PIECES, London make, with
scroll guards, double rollers, rain pan locks,
break off, silver escutcheons, platina holes,
gold bands, &c.
ONE CASE single barreled do. with spider
sights, &c. &c.
One Cask of Hardware,
CONSISTING
Bright standing Vices, assorted
Brass bushed Coffee Mills
Black Pump Hammers
Sawdust Hammers
Brass battery Kettles, wired and bailed
10 inch Patent Brick Trowels, riveted
Bright Thumb Latches and Iron Squares
Iron and Brass headed Shovel and Tongs
Patent Box Coffee Mills
Steel Yards, from 30 to 250 lbs.
Patent Beams
Strong Ward plate Stock Locks
Panic plate do. do.
6 barred Curry Combs
Iron Sash Pulleys
Japan'd Norfolk Thumb Latches
Do Chest Handles
4, 5, 6 inch closed Locks, complete
6, 7, 8, 9 do. Knob Locks, do.
Fine Fancy bitted Pad, double bolted Pad,
Cupboard and Chest Locks
4 keyed Tumbler and Trunk Locks
Brass Bag Locks
Bright Hand Vices
Sawdust Pumps, assorted
Shoe Pinchers and Screws, assorted
Joint Compasses and Ship Augurs
Chest Ranges
Short handled Frying Pans, assorted
ALSO FOR SALE,
Superior Domestic COTTONS.
Manufactured at Providence, (R. I.)
CONSISTING OF
GINGHAMS,
STRIPES,
PLAIDS,
CHAMBRAYS,
CHECKS, and
TICKING.
All which will be sold low for cash.
SHEPHE & COMBS,
Auc's & Com. Merchants.
August 19—33tf

Notice.
A MEETING of the members of the Ken-
tucky Society for promoting Agriculture,
will take place at FOWLER'S GARDEN, ad-
joining Lexington, on the last Thursday next
September; and continue for three days, at
which time and place the Society will award
21 SILVER CUPS: one to each of the ar-
ticles named below. Members are requested
to be punctual in their attendance.
To the best Gelding, a Silver Cup.
" " Sucking Colt do.
" " Imported or country raised Bull,
Silver Cup.
" " Do. do. Cow, do. do.
" " Stall fed Bullock, do. do.
" " Country bred Bull, do. do.
" " Do. do. do. between 3 & 4
years old, Silver Cup.
" " Do. do. do. between 2 & 3
years old, Silver Cup.
" " Do. do. do. between 1 & 2
years old, Silver Cup.
" " Bull Calf not exceeding 12 months
old, Silver Cup.
" " Country bred Cow, do. do.
" " Heifer between 3 & 4 years old,
Silver Cup.
" " Do. do. 2 & 3 yrs. old, do. do.
" " Do. do. 1 & 2 yrs. old, do. do.
" " Heifer not exceeding 12 months
old, Silver up.
" " Carpeting manufactured in private
families, Silver Cup.
" " Hemp or flax Linen manufactured
in private families, Silver Cup.
" " Table Linen manufactured in pri-
vate families, Silver Cup.
" " Cloth manufactured in private fa-
milies, Silver Cup.
" " Cassinets or Jeans manufactured in
private families, Silver Cup.
" " Whiskey, not less than 100 galls
of this year's make, Silver Cup.
" " Cheese of the present year's make
Silver Cup.
" " Wheat, quality & quantity and ex-
cellence of crop will be considered
Silver Cup.
It is confidently believed, that much fine
stock will be exhibited, and much bought and
sold within the three days of the Fair: there-
fore, those who either wish to sell or purchase
will do well to attend.
B. TAYLOR,
JAS. SHELBY,
ROBT. WICKLIFFE, Com'ee.
ROBT. CROCKETT,
E. W. WELFIELD.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber contemplates going to the
eastward in a few days, and requests those
indebted to him, either by bond, note or book
account, to come forward and settle their res-
pective dues, as no further indulgence can be
given by their obedient servant,
ROBERT A. GATEWOOD.
Lexington, Sept. 3, 1819—36tf

27 do proof whiskey
1095 pounds soap
412 do candles
18 bushels salt
273 gallons vinegar
61 bushels peas or beans
One fourth on the first day of June, 1820; one
fourth on the first day of September, 1820; one
fourth on the first day of December, 1820; and
the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.
At NEWPORT, KENTUCKY.
104 barrels of prime pork
210 do fine flour
36 do proof whiskey
1460 pounds soap
350 do candles
23 bushels salt
365 gallons vinegar
82 bushels peas or beans
One fourth on the first day of June, 1820; one
fourth on the first day of September, 1820; one
fourth on the first day of December, 1820; and
the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.
At CHARLESTON, S. C.
364 barrels of prime pork
735 do fine flour
126 do proof whiskey
1925 do candles
1925 do candles
80 bushels salt
1277 gallons vinegar
287 bushels peas or beans
One fourth on the first day of June, 1820; one
fourth on the first day of September, 1820; one
fourth on the first day of December, 1820; and
the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.
At FERNANDINA, (Amelia Island.)
520 barrels of prime pork
1050 do fine flour
180 do proof whiskey
7300 pounds soap
2750 do candles
115 bushels salt
1825 gallons vinegar
450 bushels peas or beans
One fourth on the first day of June, 1820; one
fourth on the first day of September, 1820; one
fourth on the first day of December, 1820; and
the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.
At ST. LOUIS.
2080 barrels of prime pork
4200 do fine flour
720 do proof whiskey
29200 pounds soap
11000 do candles
460 bushels salt
7500 gallons vinegar
1640 bushels peas or beans
232 barrels corn meal, kiln-dried
The whole quantity on the 15th April, 1820.
At FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS.
104 barrels prime pork
210 do fine flour
36 do proof whiskey
1460 pounds soap
350 do candles
23 bushels salt
365 gallons vinegar
82 bushels peas or beans
One half on the first day of June, 1820; and the
remainder on the first day of December, 1820.
At NATCHITOCHES, RED RIVER.
298 barrels of prime pork
420 do fine flour
72 do proof whiskey
2920 pounds soap
1100 do candles
46 bushels salt
730 gallons vinegar
164 bushels peas or beans
93 barrels corn meal, kiln-dried
One fourth on the first day of June, 1820; one
fourth on the first day of September, 1820; one
fourth on the first day of December, 1820; and
the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.
At BATON ROUGE.
416 barrels of prime pork
840 do fine flour
144 do proof whiskey
5840 pounds soap
2200 do candles
92 bushels salt
1460 gallons vinegar
328 bushels peas or beans
186 bushels corn meal, kiln-dried
One fourth on the first day of June, 1820; one
fourth on the first day of September, 1820; one
fourth on the first day of December, 1820; and
the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.
At NEW-ORLEANS.
2000 barrels of prime pork
4000 do fine flour
792 do proof whiskey
32076 pounds soap
13012 do candles
463 bushels salt
8072 gallons vinegar
2112 bushels peas or beans
1900 barrels corn meal, kiln-dried
One fourth on the first day of June, 1820; one
fourth on the first day of September, 1820; one
fourth on the first day of December, 1820; and
the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.
It is understood that the pork to be con-
tracted for, is to consist of one head to the
barrel, and the balance of the hog through-
out, except feet, which are inadmissible. The pieces
not to exceed ten pounds in weight.
Pork, peas, beans, flour, corn meal, whis-
key, salt, and vinegar, must be delivered in
strong barrels, and the soap and candles in
strong secure cases, and of convenient size
for transportation.
The privilege is reserved to the United
States of increasing or diminishing the quan-
tities to be delivered, and of changing periods of
delivery; and, if found necessary, in conse-
quence of the removal of the troops, of dis-
pensing with the contract entirely, on previ-
ously giving sixty days notice.
The subsistence stores to be contracted for
are to be inspected at the time of delivery,
and the contractor to be liable for the expense
of inspection, and all other expenses, until
they are safely delivered at such store houses
as may be designated by the United States.
One half the amount contracted for at St.
Louis will be advanced, and payment for the
balance at the time of delivery; and on that
for Detroit, one third will be advanced, and
payment made for the remainder on delivery.
In no other instance will more than one-fourth
be advanced, that all subsequent advances will
be so regulated, that no advance will be made
on the last delivery.
Persons making bids for New-Orleans, Red
River, Baton Rouge, Arkansas, St. Louis,
Newport, or Detroit, will please make two
sets of proposals, the one predicated or being
paid in Western funds, and the other set on
receiving payment in drafts on the Depart-
ment at Washington, or some Atlantic city.
It is desirable that persons making propo-
sals, who are unknown to this Department

should give a reference to a member of the
present Congress, or to some other person
known to the government.
GEO. GIBSON.
Com. Gen. of Subsistence.
Printers authorized to publish the laws of the
United States, at Boston, New-York, Pitts-
burgh, Charleston, S. C. New-Orleans, Cincin-
nati, Ohio, and Lexington, Ky. will insert the
above twice a month until the first day of Oc-
tober, 1819, and send their accounts to this
Office for payment. Aug. 19—34
To the Public.
THE Trustees of the Transylvania Univer-
sity, in communicating to the public that
the ensuing session will begin on Wednesday
the 29th of this month, have the satisfaction to
state that, during the past year, the most gra-
tifying proofs have been afforded of the im-
proved condition of the institution. The number
of students greatly exceeded that of any prior
year since the establishment of the University;
and their progress in education, as evinced at
the late commencement, was highly creditable
to their diligence and to the ability of their
instructors. These are happy results of the
just confidence of the community, and of the sys-
tem of regulations prepared, with great care,
for the government of the College, after con-
sulting the experience of the most highly re-
puted seminaries in the United States. It was
not to be anticipated that this system, in all its
parts would command unanimous approbation;
and accordingly one or two of its provisions
have been the subject of some animadversion.
It has been objected, that the vacation is too
long, and that it would be better to divide it
between different parts of the year. The en-
tire period of vacation is less in this college
than in any other whose by-laws the Trustees
have had an opportunity of examining.
It was considered preferable to assign the
whole off to the warm months of July, August
and September, when a certain degree of re-
laxation is necessary, than to appropriate any
portion of it to the winter, the most favorable
season for intense study. Nor will the time be
lost by the industrious student, who will employ
it in a review of his past studies, in prepara-
tions for the future, & in acquiring ornamental
accomplishments. The practice varies, in this
respect, in other colleges, according to the pe-
culiar condition of the society where they hap-
pen to be situated. In William and Mary the
vacation, much longer than it is here, is alto-
gether in the summer and early part of the fall.
The Trustees, in all the regular college in the
United States, having had the object constantly
in view of rendering the University useful
and respectable, will not fail to change this or
any other regulation which shall be found in-
compatible with that object, or contrary to the
wishes of the public, whose convenience they
will be always anxious to consult and promote.
They have afforded an evidence of this dispo-
sition by repealing the requisition, upon stu-
dents entering in advanced classes, to pay the
tuition fees in advance of the previous classes.
The rule which requires the performance of
divine service at least once every Sabbath in
the chapel of the University, has also been the
subject of some observations. It is in the fol-
lowing terms: "It shall be the duty of the Pre-
sident, or, in his absence, one of the profes-
sors, to perform divine service, on every Sab-
bath, at least once, in the Chapel of the Uni-
versity, to such officers and students as may
choose to attend; and it is particularly enjoined
upon the students to attend public worship
somewhere on the Sabbath." It will be seen
that it is permanent; exclusively applicable to
no existing incumbent; and entirely optional
on the part of those who may attend the ser-
vice. A similar regulation exists in most, if not
in every other well organized college in the
U. States, with the important difference, that
in these it is compulsory. Independent of its
being thought proper that the students should
participate in divine service some where on
the Sabbath, it was known that the greater
number, if not all of the houses of public wor-
ship in Lexington, usually frequented, were
divided into pews, which were rented out by
the year. As the students, many of whom live
in places, detached from the families of the
common, could not of right attend at those houses,
without incurring an expense not to be ex-
pected, it was deemed desirable to secure
them some certain place to which they might
go without the danger of intrusion. The duty
to perform the service, which is enjoined by
the rules, is considered by the faculty as onerous,
and from it would be glad to be exonerated.
Nothing was further from the intention
of the trustees than to propagate, by means of
this regulation, the peculiar tenets of any sect;
and nothing they believe is further from the
fact than any new or extraordinary doctrines
have been advanced under its operation. Both
the Board of Trustees and the Faculty, com-
prising within their respective bodies, persons
attached to various denominations of religion,
would find it just as difficult to agree among
themselves, as the great mass of the commu-
nity do, in any particular sectarian principles.
The trustees feel it a solemn and primary duty
to preserve the institution open alike to all
denominations. It is the common property of
the public. It ought not to be devoted to the
interests of any one sect exclusively. And they
would not fail promptly to interpose their au-
thority to repress every attempt, if any should
be made, to render it subservient to the par-
ticular views of any sect.
Several departments of instructions will be
well filled during the approaching session,
which were unoccupied during the last year.
The terms of tuition remain the same as last year;
and the price of Board in Commons will not
exceed one hundred and seventeen dollars the
college year.
Notwithstanding the very extraordinary
pressure of the times, there is reason to be-
lieve that the number of students will be greater
than during the last year. As far as de-
pends upon the Board, no exertion shall be
spared in the performance of the duty of the
most rigid economy which that pressure im-
poses; and they earnestly invite the co-opera-
tion of parents and guardians. They recom-
mend as prompt an attendance of students at
the beginning of the session as practicable, as
well for their own comfort as on account of the
advantage of early classification.
By order of the Board of Trustees,
ROBERT WICKLIFFE, Chairman.
Lexington, Ky. Sept. 13, 1819.

Cash in Hand
Will be given for 2 NEGRO BOYS and 2
GIRL of an unexceptionable character.
Enquire of the Printers.
June, 2d, 1819—35tf

"PRINCIPIA NON HOMINES."

We have copied into the Gazette, to day, an article from the National Intelligencer, "a paper printed at" Washington city, filled with "spleenetic effusions" against us. It appears that Messrs. Gales and Seaton have taken it into high dudgeon, because we styled their's the "Court Paper." Now we declare it was not our intention to give offence.—We thought, and so do nine-tenths of the community, that the Editors of the Intelligencer plumed themselves upon the occupancy of what, in England, would be called the ministerial print. And why did we think so? Because there has not been a single cabinet act for twelve years, or more, nor a solitary cabinet sentiment, but what has met the prompt & decided approbation of their paper. With regard to congress, the editors mould their views to suit the president and his prime minister.

About the meeting of Mr. CLAY and the president at Harrodsburg, it is a matter of no very great concernment to the nation. We only mentioned, at a former time, the circumstance to shew that no hostility rankled in the bosoms of either of these gentlemen towards the other. But the Intelligencer wishes to hold out the idea that Mr. MONROE was constrained to friendly intercourse, because he could not refuse the civilities of Mr. CLAY. We just take occasion here to remark, that if any individual or individuals whatever, have represented to the Intelligencer, that Mr. CLAY's attentions were officiously obtruded, they have made an entire mistake—it would not do to say wilful misrepresentation. We pretty much expect that the advances came from the other quarter. However, be this as it may, Mr. CLAY is "too well bred a man" to importune the society of another, whose strongest claim to equality consists in elevation of office.

The Intelligencer has taken occasion to say that *principia non homines*, was the motto of the president. Why the necessity of this assertion? No one has ever charged him with being governed exclusively by men, and not at all by principle. Such a sweeping charge would amount to an outrage upon the common understanding of society. But it would be well for the official paper to remember that the executive feeling must be a little tender on this subject.—

As to the "sparkling wit" of the Intelligencer, concerning a "baker's dozen" who, in Lexington, withheld attentions from the president, if allusion is made to any persons who are known to the political circles here, it need just be remarked that the statement is *foul and false*, no matter who the authority—and the motive which induced it, *mean and contemptible*.

From the National Intelligencer, of September 4.

The Kentucky Gazette, (printed at Lexington), which seems of late to have sought to distinguish itself by spleenetic effusions, addressed, not so much to us as to the President of the United States, has furnished some remarks on the subject of the late visit of the President to Kentucky. We are not deterred, by the ill-nature of its remarks and allusions, from copying the article referred to, which will be found in the preceding column.

Of the facts related respecting Mr. CLAY, we have no reason to doubt the correctness. He is too well bred a man to omit any proper occasion of paying respect to the President of the United States, when called by public duty into his vicinity; and the President could not have been expected to repulse his civilities when tendered. It is very well, if any misapprehension existed on this subject, that it should be cleared up.

With respect to some other parts of the remarks of the Gazette, perhaps the least said is soonest mended. It is certain, or we are much misinformed, that the "generous conduct" of the good people of Lexington to the President, was not wholly without exceptions, the more remarkable from the paucity of their numbers, perhaps altogether not amounting to a baker's dozen. These persons, of course, were not amongst "the warmest friends of Mr. CLAY."

We will only add, that, it is to be feared, such publications as those in the Gazette are calculated to answer any purpose but that of allaying political jealousies. There exists no where, we are persuaded, a wish "to place every prominent politician in hostile array to the administration." The time is arrived, if ever it can arrive in any community, when men are to be judged by their actions, and not by their associations.—"Principia non homines"—principles, not men—is said to be the motto of our excellent President. It is the rule of action of a much larger portion of our fellow-citizens than is generally believed. It is thus "Mr. CLAY and Mr. Crawford" are to be judged; and they have

no reason to fear injustice at the hands of their country. Of the character of Mr. Crawford we have had occasion, more than once, to express our high opinion; and we wish it now to be understood that, whatever "enemies" Mr. CLAY may have, we are not of the number.

The latter remark would not have been thought necessary, had not the Kentucky Gazette, in a different part of the same day's paper, thought fit to borrow the sparkling wit of the Aurora, in referring to this as "the Court Paper," and therefore one of the papers to which its preceding remarks are applicable.

OHIO vs. THE UNITED STATES.

It will be recollected, that last winter the state of Ohio passed a similar law, to that which our state enacted, imposing a tax on the branches of the United States bank, of 60,000 dollars. The operation of the Kentucky statute was suspended by an injunction granted by the federal circuit court at this place, in February last. Shortly afterwards, the decision of the supreme court of the U. States, in the case of McCulloch vs. The State of Maryland, put at rest the question, by denying that any state could impose a tax on the branches of the mother bank.

It seems, however, that the state of Ohio has not been willing to submit to the opinion of the highest judicial tribunal in the nation. Last week, under a warrant from the Auditor, the civil authority entered and occupied the branch of the United States Bank at Chillicothe, and took from its vaults upwards of \$120,000, the whole amount of the tax and costs due from both branches of that state—deposited it in another bank of the town, for the day—and on the succeeding day, wagoned the money to Columbus. These facts were officially received on Wednesday night.

It is certainly abhorrent to the feelings of every reflecting mind, that the national law, as declared by the supreme court, should be thus disregarded—and we know not what consequences the act may invite.

YELLOW FEVER.

Our Natchez dates are up to the 7th inst. We are sorry to observe that the yellow fever has again made its appearance in that city. Several cases of a fatal nature had occurred, and many existed, the result of which was doubtful. The inhabitants were in a great state of alarm, and most of them had temporarily removed to the country.

In our last Southern papers nothing whatever is said concerning the occupation of Pensacola by a British force. It is presumed there is no foundation for the report that has been in circulation for some days past.

A second number of "ARISTIDES" on the propriety of a property law, will appear next week. We hope the utmost attention will be given by our readers to his sentiments.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

UNITED STATES BANK.

NO. II.

TO THE HON. LANGDON CHEVES.

SIR—I last week addressed a letter to Mr. CALHOUN, through the medium of the Gazette, on the subject of the institution over which you have been placed to preside, by the constituted authority of the government, for that purpose.—Should that paper be so fortunate as to meet your eye, you will have remarked that the lapse of time has required me to change my opinion on the subject of the policy of the United States Bank, an establishment which, I frankly declare, I once thought indispensable to the monied affairs of the Republic. I do not often suffer convictions to become deeply rooted in my mind, & then declare them to the world, without the most solemn deliberation. On the present subject, I have given the utmost consideration, which has been aided by observation, and a little experience in banking operations:—and I am free to aver, that I believe the liberties and happiness of this people demand some interposition, so as to check the monstrous strides to aristocratic monopoly, which this great monied corporation is daily making. The people of England justly complain of their miserable boroughmongering system of representation in parliament. The right of suffrage there, is a mere nominal thing—whose mutations accommodate themselves to gold & silver, pensions and places. The great mass of the subjects of the kingdom are deprived of the sacred enjoyment of their rights. But I am disposed to think that the Bank of the United States, ramified as it is through almost every state in the Union, will ere long become more rot-

ten and corrupt—and lead to consequences more dangerous in America—than Great Britain has ever yet witnessed from her Borough-mongers, wielded as they have been by her Liverpools—her Sidmouths—and her Castlereachs.

The mal-practices that occur in the mother bank are within your sphere of observation, and are made with the authority of your sanction. I had hoped when you received your present appointment, you would endeavor to fulfil the high expectations your country once entertained concerning your political worth. I mean the first year or two you represented, in part, South Carolina in congress. You afterwards chilled the blood that ran through the veins of your best friends: You unblushingly apostatized your political tenets: You became what, in common parlance, is called a *quid*: You literally became a trimmer between the two great parties. The republicans did not like to give you up—and the federalists, or rather Tories, kept you in close hug. In this situation you were conducted to the presidency of one of the most vitiated monopolies in the Universe. How manly! How virtuous it would have been, in you, to have shewn that banks could be conducted on high and honorable principles. But, instead of that, you suffer yourself to be the High Priest and patron of unprincipled swindlers, and of a digested system of degenerate swindling.

Depravity of banking is not confined to Philadelphia—not confined to the mammoth monster of that city. But of this you need not be informed. You know that corruption exists in every branch in the Union: but you have not the patriotic firmness to acknowledge it officially—and to retire, in disgust, from the desperate station you now occupy. You have deputy presidents, rioting in all the splendid paraphernalia of superabundant wealth, who are opening the bowels of the earth, and issuing to the world its metallic stores; and whose apparent opulence is designed to aid in embellishing the proud Mississippi. Yet scrutinize the matter—examine where the funds come from for these purposes, and you will discover that some of your petty presidents are perfectly insolvent, and that the active capital they have employed has been drawn from the vaults of the bank, without any other security than the names of endorsers who are as deep in the mud, as the principals are in the mire. Are proceedings like these correct? Are they compatible with the interests of the government or of the people?

Other classes of bank gentlemen occasionally receive the moderate accommodations of 3 and 4 thousand dollars, without having a cent's worth of property upon which to base a request for a loan. Would you believe that one cashier could get a sum of this amount from bank, with the mere endorsement of another, when if the properties effects of both men were collected together, and vendid at auction, their sale would not command money enough to pay one discount? Do not startle. I am not ignorant of the minutia of many transactions of a similar character. Even directors, when they sit in "dark divans," do not succeed in as much mystery as their dignified approach to the house of infamy induce many to believe. Evil deeds may be concealed for a while; but that stern and inflexible agent, TIME, will unravel them. Sin and iniquity will out sooner or later.

Setting aside the easy access of the officers of the bank to its coffers, how very easy is it for Directors, who are not punctilious as it regards principle, to cause their immediate friends to obtain loans, to the entire exclusion of honest and substantial men. In the lesser towns in the American community, you will know a variety of circumstances often combine to create party spirit. When, therefore, a majority of a directory are of particular tenets, and possess other asperities, how reasonable is it to expect they will indulge feeling in measuring out their power? It is not difficult to suppose a case of this kind—for you have appointed, with proper lights before your eyes, to one of the branch directories of this state a majority of men whom I would class among this description.

I spoke last week of new rules which were sometimes made to suit convenient bank purposes. This was not a chimera. In June or July last a rule was made here to require endorsers to become principals, and make their notes payable to "the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States?" I had thought this rule had tacked to it some kind of qualification,

but it seems I was mistaken—Because, since I commenced writing this letter, a gentleman of as high standing as any in Kentucky, and who had not been a defaulter, had a requisition made upon him to comply with the order of the board on this subject. Is not such a step an infringement upon all banking regulations? Is it not an outrage upon society? And were you not the person who projected it?

EPAMINONDAS.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

The Western Monitor of the 14th inst. contains a number of questions propounded by "An Enquirer," relating to Transylvania University.

The Editor of that paper states, that those queries were handed him for publication by gentlemen "who felt themselves aggrieved by the manner in which the old trustees of our University, and the whole presbyterian denomination, have been recently attacked in the public papers."

With the Editor of the Monitor, I have nothing to do. His former remarks on Aristides, and Philo Aristides, (whom he erroneously believes are the same person) were not seen, for some length of time after they made their appearance; and had they been read, a response would not have been given. I have neither the time, nor the ambition to seek a contest with the Editor of a newspaper. The talent for petty newspaper thrusting and criticism, is one which I do not possess, and indeed is not deemed enviable; and I beg pardon of the Editor of the Monitor even for this slight personal allusion.

The sentiments of Aristides, with regard to the presbyterian denomination, were prompted by the most lively indignation, at a dark and assassin-like attack, upon an institution of learning, which every good citizen should protect and vindicate. The falsehoods and slanders in the Chillicothe Weekly Recorder, which it is but too certain, flowed from the malevolence of a presbyterian minister, were calculated to cloud the growing hopes of an establishment, which is as important to the pecuniary interests of the town of Lexington, as it is endeared to the lovers of education and of literature. It was distinctly stated, that I took no part with Mr. HOLLEY, as an individual. With pleasure it is perceived, that an unanimous opinion prevails, as to the writer in the Chillicothe Recorder. It is therefore deemed an useless consumption of time, to attempt to prove by an array of circumstances, that the production spoken of was an insidious and a base attack upon Transylvania University itself, and that Mr. HOLLEY's name was only used as a decoy by which the boldness of the assault might be concealed. Upon that part of the subject, Aristides and the presbyterians will not quarrel.

I should the more willingly have presented myself again before the public, in answer to those aggrieved gentlemen whose sentiments are conveyed by "An Enquirer," if they had disclaimed all connection with the writer in the Chillicothe Recorder, and had denounced him as a liar and a calumniator.

The only point of issue between those aggrieved gentlemen whose queries are proposed by "An Enquirer," seems to be the manner in which Transylvania University was conducted while under the management of presbyterians, and the supposed attempt to insult and denounce a numerous and respectable religious denomination. The profound scheme devised and prosecuted, towards the monopoly of the professorships in the schools and universities of the United States, is not denied. It is not a subject of complaint against the sect alluded to, that their talents and ambition aspire to that object. The love of ascendancy and domination is an inherent and powerful principle of action; and to censure those who possess and cherish it, would be railing the works of God. It is one of those stimulants which awakens enterprise and arouses genius. But while its emperate exercise redounds to purposes of utility and greatness, it is never more to be deplored and deprecated, than when it takes hold on the bosoms of a bigoted and intolerant religious sect. It is a common historic saying, that religious rulers make the most ruthless tyrants. It is contrary to the genius of that freedom, which is alike our boast and happiness, that one religious party should hold the sceptre of power. Whenever, therefore, I see such a disposition or tendency, I shall feel it my duty to give the alarm, and throw my feeble opposition against those who assail the sacred ramparts of religious toleration.

The writer signed "Enquirer," attributes the procurement of Transylvania University, its endowment, and its present consequence and growth, to the presbyterians. The presbyterians seem to claim it as their offspring; and as the prejudiced parent still hopes that his sickly and stupid brat will unfold the man of greatness—so they have the temerity to assert, that before "the war," Transylvania University was as flourishing and the number of students as great as could have been expected when the internal policy and practical wisdom of the college are taken into view." To ascribe the declension of the University to the war, is of a piece with the sentiments of its president during that period. Amid the almost unanimous shouts of joy in Lexington and the University, at the declaration of war, that president would have damned the ardent patriotism of the youth, by tramping under the paper announcing that intelligence; by declaiming from the pulpit its injustice, and by predicting the curse of Heaven upon its prosecution.

It is a well known fact, that during the war commerce flourished and money abounded. The means of education were greater then than at almost any previous or subsequent period. The decline of the college cannot therefore be attributed to that cause. The legislature were actuated by the true reasons of its depreciation, when they purged its government. When its neglect and mismanagement became the public topic, its trustees, like threatened slaves, hurried to work and commenced the splendid building of which they boast.

The minute account which seems to have been kept of the services of the presbyterians in originating and nourishing the institution, illustrates what was asserted in the former number, that they claimed it as their right, and relinquished its walls with reluctance and sorrow.

It is improper in the general, to arraign a whole sect or body of men, for the errors of a part, and perhaps a small portion of the number. It is a mistaken impression, and a false assertion, that Aristides insulted and denounced a numerous denomination of Christians. A writer who hopes or expects that his reflections will meet with patient attention, would not be so foolish, as to prejudice the feelings of his readers, by a broad and unqualified reprobation, even of a corrupt class of men. One consideration alone would forbid such a course. The impressions of childhood and parental bias, have often bent the soundest judgment and most sublime genius, to the propagation of the most absurd doctrines. The sect with which we commune, and the altar at which we kneel, is more the result of habit and education, than the influence of sound argument, or the conviction of deliberate reason. It would therefore be unjust, even upon this ground to censure that which is the effect of accident. But it is my firm conviction, that one religion is as good as another, provided its devotees are sincere, and its precepts and practice comport with sound morality. Many of the presbyterian sect are my acquaintances & friends. I can pledge myself for the sincerity of their piety, and the purity of their virtue. The leaders of that sect, are the promoters of this insidious, ungenerous and intolerant warfare with Mr. HOLLEY and Transylvania University.—The subordinate brethren are harmless and innocent, unless they catch the zeal of some rancorous denunciation or calumny. They then merely echo the tones of those, who have more craft and understanding, but less honesty and sincere christianity.

The propriety of fixing upon the presbyterian sect, the censure, of attempting to injure Transylvania University thro' Mr. HOLLEY, will be found in the following statement of facts:

When Mr. HOLLEY first delivered his religious tenets from the pulpit in this place, some ministers were willing to receive him as a brother christian; and his principles were tolerated by all, except the presbyterian sect, who fell back from the multitude, and exclaimed in the language of their oracle and high priest from New York, "God deliver us from such an unholy communion!" When all was joy at the prospect of re-animating an institution of learning which had been for years in a lingering consumption, that sect alone refused to participate in the event. They were mute, while the current of pleasure and approbation was running high; but as soon as the excitement began to abate, that never sleeping sect began to move, and whisper the sounds of objection.—When their impatient zeal and inward hatred thought that the world was prepared for the boldest opinions, they could utter, they began to deal in unceasing censure of Mr. HOLLEY—they have watched and detected his smallest foibles—and to cap the climax of their impudent temerity, ushered forth that base production in the Chillicothe Weekly Recorder. Need I detail the evidences of this dislike? They float in conversation—they lurk in pulpit oratory and declamation, and are to be heard amid the sanctified effusions of prayer.

The presbyterian ministers were alone too rigid to attend Mr. HOLLEY's discourses at the chapel. Although he is universally admitted to be the scholar and the gentleman, they fly his company and avoid his circles. They refuse, with a few exceptions, to entrust their children to his tuition.

It must be known that Mr. HOLLEY is the choice of the trustees and of the people at large. The trustees are men, high in standing and popularity, and reflect the wishes of the country. Among a people who boast of religious freedom, one sectarian has no claims superior to another, unless he is clothed in the engaging robes of literature and science. Indeed if any faith is to be preferred, it is that of universal catholicism; that religious party who open the arms of charity and love, to all classes, whether Jew, Mahometan, or Christian.

Must it not be known to the slanderers of Mr. HOLLEY, that they will injure the college? The professors and tutors of an institution give it character and celebrity. If, therefore, the president of Transylvania University and its tutors are traduced, has it not the tendency of traducing the institution itself. Those who indulge in such practices, are aware of the consequences, and no doubt delight in the effect.

ARISTIDES.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The "Enigma" of a "C—y Lad" has been received; but we do not deem it of sufficient worth to afford it a place. The Poet's Corner should not be filled with unchaste productions.

FOREIGN.

SLANDER SUIT.

The following interesting trial for Slander will shew how very dangerous it is for gentlemen of the faculty to take liberties with each other's character.

COURT OF KING'S-BENCH,

SATURDAY, MAY 29.

Morris vs. Mackinnon, M. D.

This was an action brought for slander. Mr. Bingham opened the pleadings. The declaration stated that the plaintiff being employed in business of an apothecary and accoucheur, and having for many years borne the character of a person well skilled and qualified for such business, and having carried on the same with great profit and advantage, the defendant, contriving and intending to injure him, had wilfully, maliciously, and without any probable cause, uttered the following slanderous words concerning the attendance of the plaintiff on the child of a Mrs. Bolter, namely—"your babe has been destroyed by calomel: the palate of the mouth, the bones of the head, and the root of the tongue, have been entirely destroyed by mercury," &c. by reason of which slander the plaintiff was greatly injured in his profession, his former patients having ceased to employ him. The defendant pleaded the general issue—not guilty. The damages were laid at £5,000.

Mr. Scarlett stated the plaintiff's case, and pointed out to the jury the nature of the serious injury of which his client had to complain. Preservation of character was of the highest importance to every professional man, but more particularly to a medical man, whose existence depended solely upon the good opinion entertained of him by society.

The plaintiff had to complain of the most serious injury that could befall a man in his station of life—namely, the total destruction of his professional character, by the slander uttered by the defendant. Mr. Morris, the plaintiff, who resided in Chandos-street, Covent-garden, had for many years carried on the business of an apothecary and man-midwife, with great reputation to himself and advantage to the public. He had a numerous connexion, and was considered a man of great respectability. The defendant who resided in the Adelphi, was a gentleman of the same profession, though in a different branch, and was a man likewise of character and respectability—he was a doctor of medicine. It happened that the plaintiff had been called in to attend the family of a tradesman named Defoe, some of whose children were in a state of ill health. One of them had died, and another being in a dying state, Dr. Mackinnon was desired by the parent to give his advice: which he did, but on that occasion he used language with respect to the plaintiff, which reflected in an unbecoming manner upon his professional skill, and was calculated to do him irreparable injury. The case, however, of the plaintiff rested more particularly upon the slander uttered by the defendant concerning him to Mrs. Bolter, the person named in the declaration.—About the same time that the plaintiff attended the family at Mr. Defoe's, he was called in to minister to the sick child of Mrs. Bolter. The child had been afflicted with the measles, and becoming dangerously ill, the plaintiff was sent for; and he gave it such medicines as in his judgment seemed best adapted to remove the disorder. The child, however, got worse, and the mother having procured a ticket to the Western Dispensary, to which the defendant was physician, the latter attended the infant; and upon inquiring who had previously prescribed for the child, and what medicines it had received, he was informed that the plaintiff had attended, and had prescribed powders, some of which were shewn to the defendant; upon which he uttered highly offensive language concerning the plaintiff, and said that the medicine given was poison. On a subsequent occasion, when the child died, he uttered the words stated in the declaration. Such was the nature of the slander of which the plaintiff had to complain—slander which was destructive not only to his reputation, but blighted all his future hopes of existence. If the case was made out in evidence, no damages that the jury could give would more than compensate the plaintiff for so serious an injury.

James Defoe, a master carpenter, residing in Hungerford market, stated that in June 1817, Mr. Morris attended a sick child of his. The child died; and another of his children being affected with the same disease immediately after, he sent for Dr. Mackinnon, for his advice. As soon as the latter had seen the child, he said he wished witness had sent for him sooner, but assigned no reason then for the observation. Afterwards, when the second child died, he said, that if he had been sent for in the first instance he would have saved both children, or he would have forfeited his existence; but Mr. Morris knew no more of the inside of a man than he did of the inside of the moon. The defendant had attended the second child two days before it died, and in that interval had seen it six or seven times. Witness had known Mr. Morris sixteen or seventeen years, and had employed him before. He had previously lost two children, under the care of the latter.—He had lost a fifth child under the care of Dr. Mackinnon himself, but it was not afflicted with the same disease as the others. Witness had ceased to employ the plaintiff in his family, not solely in consequence of what the defendant had said, but also on account of having lost

four children under the care of the former.

Wm. Sidney Jones, shopman to the plaintiff, remembered making up some medicines for Mrs. Bolter's child, which the plaintiff had attended. After the child died, he remembered a conversation between the plaintiff and the defendant, the subject of which was a coroner's inquest, which was about to be held on the body of the child. In that conversation the defendant offered to write a letter to the coroner, assuring him that there was not the slightest ground of imputation upon Mr. Morris's medical skill—and that the medicines given to the child were proper for its disease. Such a letter was afterwards sent by the beadle of the parish to the coroner. In fact, the plaintiff had told the witness that the defendant had attended the inquest, and had assured them that there was not the slightest ground for impeaching the plaintiff's practice.

The witness was then asked whether the plaintiff's practice had not been very considerable? This question was put, with a view to shew the general injury which the plaintiff must sustain from the slander of the defendant—but the counsel of the latter objected to the question, contending, on the authority of a note in the 1st vol. of Mr. Sergeant Williams's edition of Mr. Saunders's Reports, p. 243, that no evidence could be given of any damages, unless it be specially stated in the declaration. As, in an action by a victualler for calling his wife a w—e, by which it was averred that several persons had left the house, this was not stating the special damages.

The Lord Chief Justice agreed that it was the general rule and that it was founded on reason—for the special damages ought to be stated in the declaration, in order that the defendant might have an opportunity of meeting it. It was not competent therefore to adduce evidence of general damage, while the declaration mentioned the names of only two individuals who had left the plaintiff.

Elizabeth Bolter states that her husband was a barge-builder, residing at Hungerford-stairs. In July last Mr. Morris attended her in her living-in, and she was perfectly satisfied with his conduct. In the month of December following, she had a child taken ill of the measles. No medical person then attended, but shortly afterwards, the child having a sore throat and mouth, she sent for Mr. Morris, who attended it from the 6th to the 12th of Dec. She had some powders of him; the child got worse and worse, and she requested him to attend every day. He told her, however, that there was no danger—but not being satisfied with him, she made interest to get a letter to the Dispensary, and in consequence of that Dr. Mackinnon came. He came up stairs swearing at the darkness of the staircase. When he got to the bed side, he showed the child his watch, in order to ascertain whether it could see. He then took some barley water in a spoon, and gave it to the child. He then asked who attended the child, and witness told him it was Dr. Morris. The defendant asked whether it was Dr. Morris of Parliament-street? She replied, "No, it was Dr. Morris of Chandos-street." Upon which he said, "Doctor be d—d; he is only an apothecary." Witness then shewed him some of the powders the child had been taking—and the defendant said it was all poison, and that her child was entirely destroyed with calomel—Witness asked him what calomel was, and he said it was mercury, and that mercury had destroyed her child—that if he had destroyed the bones of the head, the palate and the root of the tongue, and that he could have saved the child if he had been sent for sooner. He added, "Go where I will, it is the general cry; he (meaning the plaintiff) serves their children all alike. He has murdered your child." The child died next day about one o'clock, and when the defendant called, he looked at it, and taking hold of one of its hands, said, "It is a beautiful child—I never saw a finer child in my life; d—n his blood, he (the plaintiff) has willfully murdered it with mercury." He told her that if Mr. Morris sent in his bill, she was not to pay it, for he had been speaking to some of the faculty, and was ready to come forward, and make oath before a court and jury, that the child had been murdered. He said he would see her righted, and desired that he should have the plaintiff's bill when it was delivered, adding that he would attend her or her husband, at any hour of the day or night, or any of her family, if he was sent for. Her nurse was present at one of these conversations, her husband at another; and a fellow-lodger at a third—Witness not being satisfied, desired the coroner's inquest to be held on the body of her child, and demanded justice—She had told several people that Dr. Mackinnon had said her child was murdered. The day the coroner's inquest was to be held, the defendant sent for her down stairs. He had said he would not come in, because there should be no one present but themselves. He said, "what are you going to do at the Globe?" (the public house where the coroner was to sit.)—What is all this work about? Witness said it was about what he told her, namely, that her child had been murdered. He rejoined, "It will do you no good; the child is dead, and cannot be restored. This is what I get by attending poor people's children." Witness had never employed the plaintiff since.

Hannah Law, a fellow lodger of the last witness; Mary Ann Robinson, her nurse; and Richard Bolter, her husband, who had been present at different parts of these conversations, corroborated her statement in every particular.

Mr. Honoratus G. Thomas, a surgeon, formerly in partnership with Mr. Cruikshanks, was called to prove that he had examined the child after its decease, and that its death was produced by a different cause from that assigned by the defendant; but

The learned judge said there was no occasion to receive such evidence. The plaintiff, alleged that the words were falsely spoken and the defendant by his plea did not say that they were true.

The case of the plaintiff being closed, Mr. Gurney (with whom was Mr. Denman) addressed the jury on behalf of the defendant. He admitted, with his learned friend Mr. Scarlett, that nothing was of more importance to a professional man than character. On the part of his client he was not instructed to suggest any thing that could in the slightest degree detract from the plaintiff's character. Both the plaintiff and defendant were respectable men in their stations in life. The jury could not fail to observe, it was not pretended that on any occasion the defendant and plaintiff had had any quarrel or misunderstanding. Nothing of that kind was suggested. It was impossible, therefore, to impute any malicious motive to the defendant. Neither was it possible to ascribe any mercenary motives to his conduct, because both gentlemen were engaged in totally distinct branches of their profession; and besides, as the defendant had attended from the dispensary, he had not received any fees. The defendant had instructed him to declare that his words had been misunderstood and misrepresented; and the strongest proof of the truth of his statement was, the promptitude with which he stated to the coroner's jury that there really was no blame imputable to Mr. Morris. There was no proof that the plaintiff had sustained any damage in consequence of the slander; for there was no person who had ceased to employ him, except Mr. Deane and Mr. Bolter; and according to the evidence of the former, he had ceased to employ him solely in consequence of what the defendant had said. Considering therefore all the circumstances of the case, the smallest damages would be more than a full compensation for any injury which the plaintiff might have sustained.

The jury under the learned Judge's direction, who cautioned them against any feeling incompatible with discretion and moderation, found their verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 500l.

LONDON, JULY 16.
Serious riots at Liverpool.—We mention, in our paper of Wednesday, upon the authority of a private letter, that a riot had taken place in the above town on the preceding Monday. We are now enabled to lay before our readers the following particulars of the disgraceful transaction:

"Monday last being the anniversary of the passage of the Boyne by King William, the members of several Orange Societies in this town determined to celebrate the day by partaking of dinners at their respective club rooms. In the morning, they assembled accordingly, dressed for the occasion. The procession was attended by a band of music—Every person in procession had a large silk sash across his shoulders—many carried ornamental poles, upon which were placed representations of saints and eminent men; another carried a triumphal arch with the inscription of 'Holiness to the Lord!'—four men carried the Ark of the Covenant—another the effigy of a lamb, in representation of him who was slain—another bore the bible before him—and one held up to the public gaze a silver image of King William, during the passing of which, from the rear to the head of the procession, every Orangeman took of his hat. A number of them were dressed in leopard skins—others in white and orange colored garments—others in black robes, with knives on their heads—some displayed drawn swords, and a number of silk colors crowned the whole. After divine service, the procession formed again in church street; and, accompanied by a concourse of people, marched up Lord street, through Castle street, around the Town Hall, and down Dale street. The crowd at the bottom of the latter street was very great, among which were observed a great number of the lower order of Irishmen. As soon as the head of the procession reached the end of the street, a notorious character was heard to cry aloud, 'Now, my boys, it is the time to begin!' In a moment the procession was assailed with a shower of brick and other missiles, with which that part of the street abounded, and for which it was evidently selected as the best spot for commencing the attack. The leader of the mob then, followed by a numerous band, rushed among the members of the society, crying aloud to his companions, 'Now, my lads, we'll have more blood for supper!' and knocked down and then trampled on any one who opposed them. They attacked the standard-bearers, tore the colors to rags, and broke the staves. The fragments they used as weapons, with which they felled such of the members of the procession as unfortunately came in their way. The paraphernalia, mentioned above, were either totally demolished or much injured. The procession was broke at the first assault; and most of the persons who composed it ran into shops, or made their retreat from the attack the best way they could. Happily, no lives fell a sacrifice to the savage fury of the mob. Many of the Orangemen were, however, seriously wounded, having been knocked down and then trampled on by their brutal assailants—Others in endeavoring to save the emblematical symbols of the society from

destruction, were frightfully bruised about the head. Several of the men who had been active in the riot were secured on the spot, and carried to Bridewell;—and more were apprehended by the police in the course of the afternoon. The Mayor, with his usual promptitude, took the precaution of having the military readiness to act, in the event of an attempt being made to renew the riot by the men who had eluded the hand of justice.

"The town, during the whole afternoon, was in a state of agitation. Bridewell was surrounded by people; and Lord street, Church street, Whitechapel, Dale street, were crowded till a late hour; but not the least disposition was anywhere manifested. The current of public opinion, indeed, ran strongly in the opposite direction; for, a singularity in this riot, and which was not unnoticed by persons who had the greatest experience of the favorable feeling which the people generally bear towards men who are apprehended for rioting, the officers of the police were cheered as they conveyed the prisoners to Bridewell.

Yesterday, the prisoners, eight in number, all Irish laborers, were brought up for examination before the mayor. The informations of the witnesses against them were read over, and their persons sworn to, as having been very active in the riot. Their defence was such as might have been anticipated. Most of them had never been near the scene of the disturbance; whilst others admitted that they had been among the crowd, but denied having taken any part in the riot! One of them, when a witness swore to have seen him particularly forward in the attack, looked at him with a most diabolical countenance, and said, 'You had better mind what you are saying, for you don't know what you will bring upon you for it!' They were all remanded till the lives of the men who were wounded in the affray are declared out of danger.

"At the same time, a man was brought up, charged with having on Monday evening, stabbed another man in the thigh with a sword-stick. The wounded man was too ill to appear, and the prisoner was, therefore, remanded till he can attend. Whether or not the assault has arisen out of the events of the early part of the day, was not stated."

NEW SOUTH WALES.
Advices have been received from Port Jackson to the first week in October, when there was every prospect of an abundant harvest throughout the territory. The Glory, captain Poinder, the Isabella, captain Berry, and the Maria, captain Williams, with male and female convicts, had arrived on the 14th and 15th September.

The committee of the House of Commons are entering with much interest on an enquiry into the present state and capabilities of our settlements in this part of the world. A gentleman who has been many years in New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, has been already examined several days. It appears, their words promise to be of much moment to the colonists, and not to be unimportant to this country; some bales were sold in March at Garway's as high as 5s. 6d. per lb. Many manufacturers, we learn, prefer them to the Saxon wool, from their peculiarly elastic and silky quality. Already most of the necessities of life are less expensive in N. Holland than in Great Britain. The following fruits are growing in abundance and perfection: Oranges, citrons, lemons, grapes, Pomegranates, the olive, loquats, nectarines, apricots, peaches, apples, cherries, plums, medlars, mulberries, figs, walnuts, Spanish chestnuts, currants, gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries, melons, &c. The hop also promises to succeed to the utmost wishes of the planter; their barley being particularly fine, the colonists may be expected to produce a good malt liquor for their own consumption. From the luxuriance with which the grape bears they have equally the most promising expectation of drinking their own wines, and it is understood a distillery will be permitted in the territories; our antipodean brethren will shortly have the means of independently furnishing themselves with most of the comforts of life.—London paper.

POSTSCRIPT.
From the Boston Palladium, Aug. 31.
FROM GIBRALTAR.
By the ship Rising Empire, which arrived last evening from Gibraltar, accounts are received to the 23d ult.

A letter of the 22d says "It is reported Ferdinand has signed or will sign the treaty with the United States." But the writer does not seem to have much confidence in the rumor.
Nothing is said of any difference between Algiers and Spain or Holland.

From the Boston Palladium, Sept. 3
We learn, by a gentleman from Gibraltar, that the intended expedition, which has been long preparing at great expense, at Cadiz, for South America, has been suspended, in consequence of the numerous desertions of the soldiers, dissatisfied with their provisions, and at not receiving their pay. Several officers had been arrested, had escaped from confinement, and reached Gibraltar.

This delay of the grand expedition, which has so long occupied the public attention, must cause a great sensation in Spain, and considerable rejoicing among the revolutionists in South America. What the effect will be, and what step will now be taken, remains to be known.

NATCHEZ SEPT. 7.
TEXAS.

There are rumors of a messenger having gone to Galveston to engage in the service of the Patriots, the pirate Lillie. We hope and trust, for the honor of the cause, that they may be unfounded—for from the moment that such a measure was perfected, the expedition would change its character, and could not carry with it the approbation of the honest and virtuous part of the community. Republican.

MONTREAL, SEPT. 1.
We have this day the painful task of announcing to our readers the unexpected death of our Governor in Chief, the DUKE OF RICHMOND. He died on Saturday last, the 28th ult. at 8 o'clock of the morning, after a few hours illness, as he was returning from his tour to Upper Canada, by the way of the new settlements and the Ottawa river. Yesterday morning, at an early hour, the body was brought to the government house in this city, and about 7 o'clock of the evening, was carried on board the steam boat Malsham, to be conveyed to Quebec. On this solemn occasion, the troops in garrison, with music, the officers of the different departments, the clergy, and citizens of every degree, attended his Grace's remains to the river side.

At the late Assizes, held at Niagara, Upper Canada, Robert Gourlay, well known for his political writings, was tried and convicted of a misdemeanor, and sentenced to be banished to the United States.—Balt. Post.

MOB AT PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 9.
Destruction of Vauxhall.—We have just returned from witnessing a scene disgraceful to the city of Philadelphia—a scene, the like of which never before occurred in this city, and which, we trust, never will again. In consequence of the advertisements of a Mr. Michel, the late partner of Mr. Guille, who a short time ago made a successful excursion in a balloon, from the city of N. York, an immense concourse of citizens, exceeding, at a moderate calculation, 30,000 in number, assembled at, and in the vicinity of Vauxhall Garden. From want of skill, or design, (we know not which) the balloon was only partially inflated.

The citizens waited for three or four hours, with a patience not to have been anticipated. When it is considered that many of them had been disappointed in a similar manner, a few days before, and it is probable would have retired to their homes, without any violent expression of their disapprobation, had it not been for a most unfortunate and unjustifiable occurrence which took place about sundown. A boy had clambered up the fence of the gardens, when he was ordered down by a person in the inside; he refused, and gave the man some insolence, who struck him down with a piece of board or slab. It is said, with what truth we are unable to say, that the boy since dead.

Some persons on the outside, already exasperated with disappointment, immediately commenced the work of destruction, by tearing down the fence of the garden. They then went deliberately to work, breaking the lamps, summer houses, windows of the temple, &c.—They broke into the bar-room, broke the bottles, glasses, &c. spilled and drank the wine, and other liquors. When they had destroyed all they conveniently could, they set fire to the temple, which being composed of wood, was entirely consumed, notwithstanding the active and unremitting exertions of our fire and hose companies. It is, of course, impossible, for us yet to state the probable amount of the loss sustained by the proprietor of the garden.

Under the circumstances of the case, the destruction of the balloon, although it could not have been justified, might have admitted of some palliation. But the wanton and illegal destruction of the property of an unoffending individual is an offence which cannot be tolerated in a government of laws. We trust the perpetrators will be discovered and punished.—Amer. Centinel.

A called term of the Fayette Circuit Court, for the trial of commonwealth's pleas, and chancery causes, will be held, to commence on Monday, the 25th day of October next, and continue for two weeks.

Married,
On Sunday morning at the Episcopal Church in this town, Mr. JOHN H. HANNA, of Frankfort, to Miss MARY S. HUNT, eldest daughter of John W. Hunt, esq.

On the same evening, Mr. JOSEPH BRUNS, to Miss MARGARETTA PARKER, both of this town.
In this town on Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Cloud, Mr. JAMES ARMSTRONG, editor of the Kentucky Advertiser, at Winchester, to Mrs. JANE PRICE RIDELEY, daughter of the Rev. John Price.

On the 16th inst. Mr. THOS. J. HAMILTON, to Miss MARTHA SANDERSON, both of this county.

FROM A LOUISVILLE PAPER.
A man, from appearance young, was found floating in the Ohio river about five miles below this town, on Wednesday evening last, with the following articles of clothing on, viz: A fine shirt, white cravat, fine flannel under shirt, blue cassimere pantaloons, not very fine, fine stockinet drawers, lined cotton socks, shoes of an excellent quality, somewhat worn, and laced high above the ankle—no marks observed on any of the clothing. A pair of gold sleeve-buttons, marked J. A. S. in a cypher, which are preserved by Capt. Fontaine, as also a lock of hair and a piece of his pantaloons.

He was rather under the common stature, but his height could not be correctly ascertained. The body was decently interred on Thursday morning, by Capt. Fontaine.

It appears from the foregoing particulars that the unfortunate person is Mr. GRAFF VON PHUL, who from an early period in his life, resided chiefly in this town. For a short time before, his death he had been a resident of St. Louis; but on his way to this place had reached Louisville, where it is supposed he put a period to his existence by drowning himself.

LAW OFFICE.
Wm. T. Barry & Lawrence Leary
HAVING associated themselves in the practice of LAW, will attend to any business that may be entrusted to them. Their Office is kept opposite the Court-house, on Main street, adjoining Morton's corner.
Lexington, Sept. 23, 1819—39-4f

IRON.
Shreve & Combs,
HAVE on hand and are receiving a quantity of SWEDISH IRON, assorted, which is warranted equal to any Iron ever sold in this market. They offer it unusually low by the ton. Blacksmiths and Retailers of the article will find it their interest to call at their Auction and Commission House on CHEAPLIDE, where they have lately removed.

SHREVE & COMBS.
Sept. 24.—39-3t
Sheep for Sale.
On Thursday the 30th inst.
There will be offered for sale at Capt. Fowler's Garden, about
200 Merino Sheep.

THEY will be divided into lots to suit purchasers. It being on the same day and at the place of meeting of the Kentucky Agricultural Society, it is hoped that farmers will avail themselves of the opportunity to enrich their flocks with this valuable breed.
SEBREE & JOHNSONS.
Sept. 24, 1819—1t

Old Brewery
Of Lexington, Re-opened.
JOHN McMAHON, & Co.
ARE fitting up the above well known establishment, formerly occupied by John Coleman. They look to the public, if they are found to merit it, for a remuneration of the great expense attending their undertaking.

WANTED A LARGE QUANTITY OF
BARLEY,
For which Cash will be paid.
ALSO, TO HIRE,
A NEGRO MAN who understands the Coopering Business.
JOHN McMAHON & Co.
Lex. Sept. 23, 1819—39tf

Lexington Light Infantry,
ATTENTION!!
THE Members of the Lexington Light Infantry are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the House of Wm. T. Barton, on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock, as business of the first importance is to come before the company.
Per order,
A. W. PARKER, 1st Serg't.
Sept. 24th, 1819.

A STRAY COW.
CAME to the premises of the subscriber, about 23 miles from Lexington, between the Hickman and Cord's roads, about the 1st of August, a small pided white and red COW, since which time she has had a calf; she has a crop and slit in the left year—she appears to be about 12 or 13 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove her, pay charges and take her away.
JOHN TALLEY.
Sept. 24, 1819—39-3t

Notice.
THE subscriber has discontinued taking such money as he advertised to receive for SALT heretofore; but will continue to keep a constant supply of SALT on hand for sale.
WALTER CONNELL.
Sept. 24, 1819—39-4f

Land and Mills For Sale.
THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE FOR SALE ABOUT
40 Acres of Land,
With a Merchant Mill, Saw Mill, and Distillery,
ON Jessamine creek, about 4 miles from Nicholasville, and 3 from Shaker Ferry, which he will sell on reasonable terms.
2,000 dollars required to be paid in hand, the balance on terms to suit the purchaser. For further particulars, apply to either of the subscribers, living on the premises.
JACOB HOOVER,
ANDREW DILLMAN,
HENRY BRUNER.
Sept. 18, 1819—39-3t

Notice.
WILL be sold by a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, on the 16th day of Oct. 1819, for ready money, or notes on the Bank of Kentucky, or its branches, on the premises at Frogtown, a lease for three lives, of
40 Acres of Land,
with sundry buildings there attached, to wit: A MILL and STILL HOUSE, DWELING HOUSE, four STILLS, a Boiler and Marsh Tubs—Also,
A Negro Man Slave called Sam.

The property of George Adams. To be sold for the benefit of Green Clay, to whom said property was mortgaged. Possession of the premises will be given to the purchaser on the day of sale.
JAMES TROTTER,
SAML. BLAIR, } Com's
JOSHUA BROWN, }
Sept. 22, 1819—39-3t

Notice.
MR. ROCHE will give private instructions at his Rooms in the University, to such young Gentlemen as may apply, at Twenty Dollars for three months. Any pupil continuing longer than a week, shall be liable to pay for three months tuition.
Sept. 3, 1819—39tf

SALT.
THE Subscribers have Just Received,
A quantity of Salt,
For sale at TWO DOLLARS per bushel, by the Barrel.
HIGGINS & FRITCHART.
August 12, 1819—38-4f

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August 12, 1819—38-4f

New Thread Laces.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale, a superb assortment of THREAD LACES and GINGERS, at very reduced prices.
Also, a few Pieces of Elegant
Damask Canton Crapes,
ASSORTED COLORS. Apply to
ARCAMBAL & NOUVEL,
Lexington, Sept. 9, 1819—37-4t

To Silversmiths.
FOR SALE A COMPLETE SET OF
Silversmith's Tools,
Or any part thereof. Apply to
S. BRADFORD,
Sept. 10—37-3t
Hill-Street.

Mr Schaffer,
INSTRUCTOR OF DANCING,
INTENDS opening a School for the purpose of instructing Masters and Misses in the above art, in the most fashionable style, at Mr. GIRON'S HALL. A subscription paper will be left at Mr. Hunt's Lottery Office, and at Mr. Giron's Store. As soon as a sufficient number is obtained, Mr. S. will commence
EVENING SCHOOL.

Mr. S. will give Lessons to young gentlemen who are desirous of acquiring the above art—Cotillon parties and private instruction respectfully attended to. Mr. S. has some very fashionable Cotillon and superior music.
N. B. Terms of Tuition may be known by applying at the above places. For character reference to the Rev. Mr. Holley, and Mr. J. C. Wenzell.
Sept. 17, 1819—38 4t

Fine Jewelry.
FOR SALE, at Wholesale prices, for Tennessee or Current Independent Paper, by G. & J. ROBINSON, opposite the Kentucky Gazette Office—For a few weeks only
Sept. 9—37-3t

DR. SOMERBY,
Surgeon Dentist,
RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity. His practice embraces, and he operates for every disease incident to the teeth and gums; removes the tartar, cleans, separates and polishes the teeth without injuring the enamel. He extracts broken and decayed teeth, roots and stumps, with the utmost care and ease—plugs and mends teeth with gold or foil, and renders them as lasting and useful as sound teeth. He inserts natural and artificial teeth, from one to a full set, in the neatest and most durable manner; regulates children's teeth, and will give the best advice upon teeth in all cases.
His room is on Main street, in the house occupied by Mrs. Robert, opposite the Court-house.
Lexington, Sept. 14—38 tf

OHIO MONEY
RECEIVED FOR SALT.
WM. SNELLING will receive the following Bank Notes for SALT:
Lancaster, Ohio,
Merietta, do.
Columbus, do.
Bank of Cincinnati,
The two Banks of Steubenville,
Old Bank of Chillicothe,
Western Reserve,
North Western Bank of Virginia,
The Bank of the Valley of Winchester,
And bills on the old Bank of Kentucky and United States will not be refused.
A constant supply will be kept on hand and sold at the lowest rate, wholesale and retail, corner of Main-Cross street.

He has also for Sale,
A Dearborn Wagon & Handsome Gig
With harness complete.—Likewise
ONE HANDSOME GIG HORSE
Lexington, August 19, 1812—34-8t

PROPOSALS
BY THOMAS J. STEVENSON,
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, IN LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY,
A Religious Work,
TO BE ENTITLED THE
Christian Advocate,
"LET THERE BE LIGHT."

THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE shall be devoted exclusively to religion, and contain all the most interesting information of the progress of the Gospel of Christ throughout the world, and of revivals of religion in the U. States, and elsewhere; together with biblical criticisms, extracts from Sermons &c.

CONDITIONS.
The Christian Advocate will be published weekly on good paper and handsome type, and contain eight octavo pages. The price to subscribers will be two dollars per ann., payable on delivery of the first number.
* * * Subscriptions received at this Office.
August 20.

For Sale or to Hire,
A NEGRO MAN,
WHO has been used to driving a team and working on a farm for several years; but has recently been employed as a waiter in a Tavern. His character for industry, sobriety and honesty, is indisputable, and the owner's reason for selling him is on account of his leaving the state, and the man having a wife and family, from whom he does not wish to part. A long credit will be given.
Apply at this Office.
August 5, 1819—32-4t

IMPORTANT.
JUST RECEIVED and for Sale low for CASH, by Messrs. H. & M. BATTERTON, in Millersburgh, or Messrs. LANGHORN & BRENT, Maysville,
17,000 Pounds prime
GREEN COFFEE.
Millersburgh, August 28th, 1819—36-4t

Commission & Storage.
WM. B. DEWITT & CO.
Commission Merchants;
NEW ORLEANS.
James Morrison,
Henry Clay,
Charles W. Kincaid,
J. W. How.

Blank Notes of Hand,
Blank Deeds, &c.
FOR SALE HERE.



BETTER READ THAN TAUGHT.

A Yorkshire clown, a sad unlucky dog,
As e'er put hand to plough, or drain'd a bog,
The parish parson chanc'd one day to meet,
But fail'd to "doff his hat," the priest to greet
Whereat the Churchman looking mighty big,
Address'd him thus, and awful shook his wig:
"An't you a pretty fellow, Sirrah? hey?"
"Yes, zur," cries Hodge, "so all the lasses say."
"Rascal," exclaims the priest, to phrenzy wrought,
"You saucy knave, you're 'better fed than taught."
"That's true," says Hodge, "as any fool may tell,
'Because you teach me, but I feed myself."

FROM THE WASHINGTON CITY GAZETTE.

BATTLE OF BLADENSBURG.
On the road to Bladensburg, passing by the spot where Commodore Barney and his corps made so brave a stand against the advancing columns of the British, on the 24th of August, 1814, I saw a flat stone lying on the ground, and supposing it was meant to be used as a monument of that event, I alighted, and went to see if any inscription was on it. To my surprise, I found it was only the 4 mile stone from Washington, upon which I saw written with charcoal, the following lines: "For fear they should be erased by the weather, I send you a copy of them for insertion that they may be preserved."

Here fought Commodore Barney,
So nobly and gallantly,
Against Britain's sons and slavery,
For a fighting man was he!

There did general Winder flee,
His infantry and cavalry,
(Disgracing the cause of liberty.)
For a fighting man was he!



THE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, the SICK AND INFIRM of the Western country, are hereby informed, that

Joshua & Charles Humphreys,
As Druggists, Lexington,
Have on hand at their Drug Store, corner of Short and Market-streets, say McCall's Old Stand, a large and excellent assortment of

Drugs, Medicine & Shop Furniture.
Which they offer for sale on good terms for Cash. To Physicians and others who may purchase largely, a credit of 90 days will be allowed, on satisfactory assurances—and a discount for prompt payment.

In addition to their present stock, and a large and general assortment of PAINTS, DYE STUFFS &c. of which they expect to be constantly supplied, they will shortly receive a large supply of Medicines &c. which have been laid in on such terms that they believe they can sell at prices uncommonly low.

Among others coming on are—
Epsom Salts
Cream Tartar
Caster Oil
Spirits of Turpentine
Calomel
Spirits Nitre sweet
Acquaforite
Oil of Vitriol
Gum Aloes
Emp Diacholom
Sugar of Lead
Gum Arabic
Magnesia
Oil of Sassafras
Morters, Wedgewood
Sal Goulber
Samarind
Spirits Hartshorn
Lunar Caustic
Pocket Instruments
Camphor
Arrow Root
Sal Soda
Fancy Smelling Bottles
Blue Vitriol
Manna
Tooth Keys
Forceps
Spring Lancets
Blow Zink
Patent Yellow
Camomile Flowers
Gum Shell Lac
Mastic
Quassa
Viols, assorted
Liquorice
Sassaaparilla
Rhubarb
Fine Sponge
Chalk, Red & White
Yellow Ochre
Japan Earth
Senna
Icing Glass
Gold Leaf
Corks
Ess. Mustard
Snake Root
Fancy Smelling Bottles
Coresander Seed
Quick Silver &c. &c.
Lexington, Sept. 16—38-2m

R. McConnell,

(WHEEL WRIGHT.)

HAVING made an improvement in the FLAX SPINNING WHEEL, which, by means of Friction Wheels applied to the crank and spindle, reduces the friction to a sixth part of that in the common spinning wheel, is not so liable to get out of repair and the plan is such, that the crank and spindle, he ventures to say, will last fifty years.

He therefore forwards any person or persons from making, selling or using, any wheels or wheels on said plan, without his permission, as he intends applying for a patent right for said plan. Persons possessing a mechanical genius, and the public at large, are respectfully invited to call and examine a wheel on said plan, at his shop on Main Cross-street, where spinning wheels of any description, and any work in his line can be had, on the shortest notice, and at reasonable prices.

Lexington, Sept. 14, 1819—28-3t

We the undersigned do hereby certify, that we have examined the newly improved Flax Spinning Wheel by Robert McConnell, of Lexington; and are of an opinion that it is a valuable machine for spinning flax, and that it will be more lasting than any spinning wheel we have ever seen, as the whole movement is supported on friction wheels. Given under our hands this 14th day of Sept. 1819.

John Bradford, Edward West,
Wm. Leavy, Wm. Bell,
Ch. Humphreys, Nicholas Headington,
Andrew McCalla, Abel Headington,
John S. Ingles, John Carey.

For Sale, a Negro Man,
W. H. H. BEARD,
Fayette county, Sept. 16, 1819—31-3t

WESTERN HOTEL,

NO. 288, MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Sign of Gen. Washington.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken that well known establishment in Market st. next door to the Pittsburgh Mail Stage Office, and lately occupied by Mr. George Yoh. To those who have been accustomed to resort to this house, it is unnecessary to point out its superior advantages. For the information of others, however, he deems it proper to state that its situation is central, high, healthy and convenient to business; an extensive range of backbuildings, consisting of extensive rooms, afford a fine view of the city to the eastward, and admit of a free and uninterrupted circulation of air, and what will give it a decided preference in the opinion of many, is the attachment thereto of balconies, so constructed as not only to afford pleasant promenades, but easy means of escape in the event of necessity from any sudden alarm of fire. The great western Stages start every morning from the door, and on the premises is one of the best Livery Stables in the city, conducted by Mr. John Tomlinson, where travellers' horses will be faithfully attended to. With these advantages, and some further improvements now making, added to his own unremitting exertions to please, the Subscriber confidently hopes for, and very respectfully solicits, a share public patronage.

R. SMITH.

Printers of the Lexington Gazette, Lexington, Ky; Pittsburgh Gazette, Pittsburgh, Pa; Western Spy, Cincinnati, Ohio, will please insert this advertisement once a week for three months, and forward their bills for payment to the Office of the "The Union, &c." No. 50, Chesnut street, Philadelphia. Philadelphia, Aug. 11, 1819.—38-3mo.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust, executed by Wm. Walker, bearing date the 3d of May in the year 1819, duly recorded in the Jessamine county court office, to secure a debt or debts due Presley Talbot, we or either of us, will expose to sale, all the right, title and interest of the said Walker, to a Tract or Tracts of LAND, in its improved state, situated in Jessamine county, Ky. near the town of Nicholasville, and whereon said Walker and his heirs now live, and more fully identified and described in said deed of trust, reference thereto being had, it will more fully appear. The said Tract or Tracts containing two hundred and thirty acres, be the same more or less. And also all the right, title and interest of said Walker to

Fifteen Negro Slaves, viz:
Ned, Hall, Virginia, Harrison, John, Dolly, Effy, Henry, Montuzuma, Charnalind, Patrick, Harriett, Peggy, Sucky, and Stephen, or so much thereof as will satisfy and pay said debt or debts &c. The sale to take place on the 27th day of this instant, for ready money, on the public ground, in the county of Jessamine, Ky. in Nicholasville, before the court house door.

RICHARD YOUNG, Trustee.
JAMES MARTIN, Trustee.
Sept. 9, 1819—37-3t [ch. R. Y.]

Notice.

IN pursuance of a deed of Trust, executed by John Fowler, bearing date the 9th day of December, in the year 1818, duly recorded in the Fayette County Court Office, to secure a debt due John Ferguson, I shall expose to sale, all the right, title and interest of the said Fowler to a part of a

Tract of Land,
Situated in Fayette county, known by the name of the Mansfield Tract, supposed to contain 173 acres, being the same conveyed by deed, bearing date the 11th of May, 1814, by Will. Cochran and wife, and John T. Hawkins and wife to L. Sanders, C. Williams, J. W. Hunt and said Fowler, at public auction to the highest bidder, at a credit of sixty days, the purchaser to execute notes negotiable at one of the Banks in Lexington. The sale to take place on SATURDAY the 25th inst. at the Court-house door in Lexington, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

C. H. HUMPHREYS, Trustee.
Sept. 9, 1819—37-3t

By the President of the United States.
WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 3d day of March 1815, entitled, "An act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by the said treaty to be offered for sale, when surveyed.

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that public sales for the disposal agreeably to law, of certain lands in the Alabama territory, shall be held at Cahaba, in the said territory, on the first Monday in December next, and shall continue for three weeks; during which time will be offered for sale, Townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, in range 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, in do 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, in do 8

except such lands as have been or shall be reserved by law for the support of schools, or for other purposes. The lands shall be offered for sale in regular numerical order, commencing with the lowest number of section township and range.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 24th of August, 1819.

JAMES MONROE.
By the President,
JOSHUA MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will publish the above once a week till the first of December next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

August 28—38 Dec. 1

State of Kentucky,
Fayette Circuit, Ct.
August Special Term, 1819.
Thomas H. Pindell, Complainant,
Against
Samuel Long, and David Hill, Defendants.
LV CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant aforesaid, by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, David Hill, is no inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein, agreeably to law, and the rules of this court: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that unless the said defendant, David Hill, do appear here on or before the first day of our next February term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against him, and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this state, for two months successively.

A Copy. Attest, TH. BODLEY, c. f. c. c.
Sept. 28

FOR SALE,

13 Bales Tennessee Cotton

Of a Good quality, at reasonable prices—for which Tennessee Paper will be taken in payment.
WM. LEAVY & SON.
Lexington, Aug. 26, 1819—35-6t

LOST,

A FEW weeks ago, a new patent breached shot GUN, which the owner is anxious to regain. Any person who may have such in their possession and not knowing the owner, will be so good as to leave it at this office, or at the store of Dr. E. WARFIELD.
Lexington, Sept. 2—36-4t

SPRINGVILLE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, WILL OFFER THIS TOWN FOR SALE, On the 1st Monday of October next. THIS town is so planned for health and convenience as to ensure general satisfaction in that respect. It is situated in Owen county, on the bank of the west fork of White River, and immediately opposite the site which has been selected for the seat of justice of Owen. It is 15 miles distant from Bloomington, and the seat of justice of Monroe county, and nearer to it than any other point on the river; and the road between those places being very good, SPRINGVILLE must be principally the place of deposit for that rich, populous and flourishing county. It embraces several fine springs not surpassed by any in the country, and from which (at a trifling expense) water might be conveyed to any extremity of the town. Independent of these advantages, the remarkable healthiness of the place, and the unrivalled fertility of the contiguous country, makes Springville a desirable place either for the purpose of speculation or of obtaining an agreeable residence.

TERMS OF SALE.
One fifth of the purchase money paid at the time of sale, one fifth in 9 months, one fifth in 18 months, one fifth in 27 months and one fifth in three years.

J. DUNN,
RICH'D. HUBBARD.
August 9, 1819—36-3t

White Flint Glass Works,
Wellsburgh, Brooke County, Va.
THE company that formerly carried on the GLASS WORKS of this place, having declined the business last November, we have taken the works, and now have them in blast, prepared to fill any orders in the

White Flint & Green Hollow Glass line.
We will attend particularly to the blowers, and have the ware well shaped, correct sized, and each size uniformly the same, of the very best quality, and always at the lowest Pittsburgh prices, to customers on a liberal credit. Any orders sent to the Commission Merchants of Wheeling, Va. will be immediately filled and sent to Wheeling or otherwise, as may be directed, and all orders directed to the subscribers per mail or otherwise, will be thankfully received and immediately attended to—also, forwarded agreeably to directions, by water or land, without any charge for forwarding.

We will at almost all times, barter or exchange Glass for any articles of the product or manufacture of other parts of the country, that is usually sent to this part for sale—particularly those of Kentucky, Ohio and Missouri. Any persons having articles that they suppose would suit us, and wish to barter, will please make their propositions per mail, and we pledge ourselves to answer without delay.

JOHN J. JACOB & CO.
May 14, 1819—24-3m

Seebree & Johnsons,
CORNER OF MAIN & MILL STREETS,
Nearly opposite the Branch Bank of the U. S.
HAYES just opened, and will constantly keep on hand, for sale, either by retail or wholesale, an assortment of

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.
CONSISTING OF—
BROAD CLOTHS, NEGRO CLOTHS,
CASIMERES, BLANKETS,
CASSIMERES, HAND-WARE,
SATINETS, NAINSOCKS,
KERSEYS, &c. &c.

They will also keep a constant supply of BANK, PRINTING, WRITING, LETTER, and WRAPPING PAPER.

Orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to.
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819—tf

New Commission Warehouse.
THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ESTABLISHED A Commission Warehouse, AT LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, UNDER THE FIRM OF

WM. D. DUNCAN & CO.
THE business will be conducted by WM. D. DUNCAN, a young man, who has been in our employment for a length of time, and in whose steadiness, abilities and attention to business, we have the most perfect reliance, and solicit our friends and the public indulgence with a share of their patronage; and at the same time inform our friends, that WM. D. DUNCAN is authorized to receive any debts due us at Pittsburgh, whose receipt will be good for the same.

CROMWELL, DORRIS & PEEBLES.
Pittsburgh, May 1st, 1819—21-14t

James E. Davis,
WILL practice Law in the Fayette Courts. His office will be found over the room formerly occupied by J. Haggis, esq. first door below Frazer's corner. He pledges himself to be diligent and punctual in business confided to him.
Aug. 20—34tf

LUMBER YARD.
THE subscriber has now on hand, and intends keeping a large and general assortment of

Plank and Scantling.
At the old stand on Limestone-street, a short distance above the goal, which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms.

HINNON SEELEY.
N. B. As Mr. John Sinclair has been so polite in his advertisement to the public, as to state (though not requested by me) that my Yard and the one which he acts as agent for, were both established by one Company, and that he sells at a reduced price from the one under my direction. In justice to myself I feel bound to state, that my yard is a concern of my own individually, and as to his reduced prices which he holds up to the public, are not correct, as he has not reduced his prices one cent below mine.

H. S.
Sept. 9—27-3t

Fayette county, set.
TAKEN up by Samuel Robinson, 7 miles from Lexington, Lestown road to Frankfort, a Sorrel Horse, 15 hands high, 12 years old, star in his forehead, 3 white feet—appraised to \$5 before me this 9th day of July 1819.

38- MATTHEW ELDER.

COLOGNE WATER.

500 Bottles OF this admirable water, just received and for sale by JAMES M. PIKE, who considers no other recommendation necessary than to assure the public that it is of the genuine French importation.
Cheapside, No. 7, July 21—30tf

Hope Powder Mills,
One mile west of Lexington, on the Woodford Road.
JOSEPH & GEORGE BOSWELL, HAVE entered into Co-Partnership with H. SPENCER COOPER, for the purpose of manufacturing GUN-POWDER, under the firm of

SPENCER COOPER & CO.
Who will keep a constant supply of Gun-Powder, equal to any made in the United States and will sell on as good terms.

All orders will be strictly attended to, and they will continue to give the highest price for SALT-PETRE, delivered at J. & G. Boswell's Store, on Cheapside, Lexington, or at their Mills.
SPENCER COOPER & CO.
Jan. 1, 1819—4f

MRS. JONES,
PROPOSES to open a School for the reception of Young Ladies, on Monday the 12th July, where they will be taught the following branches of learning viz:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, Plain and Ornamental Needle-Work, Marking, &c. Terms—\$3 per quarter. Residence constitution-street, nearly opposite Mr. Kennedy's. Mrs. J. pledges herself to pay the strictest attention to the manners and morals, as well as the instruction of her pupils.

N. B. A few young ladies can be accommodated with boarding and lodging, at \$25 per quarter, including tuition.
Lexington, July 9.—28tf

Notice.
THOSE Students who wish to pursue their studies in the Classical department, the remainder of the vacation with the subscriber, are requested to apply immediately, that a class may be formed.

JOHN EVERETT.
Thursday, Aug. 19, 1819. } 34tf

Eagle Powder Mills,
3 1/2 MILES SOUTH OF LEXINGTON, ON THE HICKMAN ROAD,
William Roman & Telford, Trotter & Co. UNDER THE FIRM OF

Roman, Trotter & Co.
Manufacture GUN-POWDER.
Which they will warrant of equal quality to any made in the United States.

Orders will be punctually attended to, and forwarded.
ROMAN, TROTTER & CO.
Lexington, Ky. May 5, 1819—19tf

HEMP.
THE HIGHEST PRICE CASH IN HAND, Given for Hemp,
Delivered at the Rope Walk formerly the property of JAMES KERNS, de'd. on Water-street.
HENRY WATT.
Lexington, February 5, 1819—tf

Notice.
THE subscribers having rented Mr. Hart's Rope Walk for a term of years, with the intention of carrying on the

Rope-Making Business,
In all its various branches, they will give the highest price in CASH for HEMP, delivered at said Walk, where RALE ROPE, C. I. BLES and TARRIED ROPE, of all descriptions, may be had on the shortest notice, warranted of equal quality to any manufactured in the United States. They wish to purchase a quantity of HEMP.

MORRISON & BRUCE.
Lexington, Jan. 15, 1819—tf

Elegant Carpeting.
Just received and for sale at the Store of T. E. BOSWELL & CO.

Brussels & Scotch Carpetings,
Which they offer at a very reduced price.
Jan. 1, 1819—tf

State of Kentucky.
Fayette Circuit, Ct.—June Term, 1819.
Samuel Meredith, complainant,
Against
John Breckinridge's heirs & others, defendant's

IN CHANCERY.
THIS day came the complainant aforesaid by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, David S. Garland and Jane his wife, William Armistead and Sarah his wife, and Jane Meredith, are no inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this court: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendants, David S. Garland and Jane his wife, and Jane Meredith, do appear here on or before the first day of our next September term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against them: And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this state, for two months successively.

A Copy. Attest, THOS. BODLEY, c. f. c. c.
30-2m

State of Kentucky.
FAYETTE CIRCUIT, Ct.
August Special Term, 1819.
Lewis Schooler, complainant,
Against
Bzley Muir and Ambrose Bush, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.
THIS day came the complainant aforesaid by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Ambrose Bush, is no inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this court: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendant, Ambrose Bush, do appear here on or before the first day of our next February Term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against him, and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this state, for two months successively.

A Copy. Attest, THOS. BODLEY, c. f. c. c.
37-2m

Negroes Wanted.
CASH WILL BE GIVEN FOR A FEW Likely Negro Boys.
From 14 to 18 years of age. Enquire at Mr. C. WICKLIFFE'S TAVERN.
Sept. 9, 1819—37-14t

LEGHORN BONNETS.

MRS. SAUNDERS, INFORMS the Ladies that she has just received an additional supply of LEGHORN and other BONNETS, which she offers for sale at moderate prices, at her Millinery store, at the corner of Main and Mill-streets Lexington, where the Ladies and others, are invited to call and see for themselves.
June 18—25tf

TO THE LADIES.

Mrs. Plimpton, Has just received from New York and Philadelphia, an elegant assortment of Leghorn, Gimp, Chip and Straw BONNETS;

LIKEWISE AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF Fancy Articles, Jewelry and Silver Ware.

All of which will be sold as cheap as can be purchased in the Western country. Opposite the Gazette Office, Main street.
Lexington, 3d June, 181 23tf

Lexington Brass, Iron & Bell

FOUNDRY.
J. BRUEN

CONTINUES to carry on the FOUNDRY-BUSINESS, in the town of Lexington, second door below the Theatre, Water street, where all kinds of

Brass and Iron Work for Machinery &c.
May be had on the shortest notice. Also, will be kept on hand BELLS for Taverns, Houses and Horses; refined Wagon, Carriage and GIGG BOXES; Hatter's and FLAT IRONS; Scale Weights and Woffle Irons; Gun Mountings and Clock Castings; Rivets and Still Cocks, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Lexington, June 18, 1819—25tf

Tobacco, Segars & Snuff,
FOR SALE.
THE subscriber has on hand a quantity of the above articles of the best quality, which he will sell for Cash. He still continues to carry on the TOBACCO MANUFACTURING business in all its branches, on Upper-street, three doors above Church alley. Orders for the above articles will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

BENJ. LOTSPICCH.
May 4th, 1819—19tf

Blank Checks.
JUST printed and for sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, CHECKS on the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Lexington, in books, or by the quire. Also, checks on the United States Branch and the Lexington Branch Banks.
May 29—tf

For Sale,
TWO TRACTS OF LAND, CONTAINING 4015 1/2 acres each, being parts of Genl. Clark's surveys on the Ohio, below the mouth of Tennessee.

The first begins a small distance below the mouth of Catfish creek, and its front on the Ohio terminates a small distance above the mouth of Masse creek, being part of the survey of 36,962 acres.

The second is part of general Clark's survey of 37,400 acres, beginning at a stake on the Ohio, 1150 poles below the upper corner of said survey, having a front on the Ohio reduced to a straight line of 353 poles. Both tracts extend from the river to the back lines of the respective surveys, of which they are parts, between parallel lines.

The title is derived direct from Gen. Clark: the deeds on record in the Office of the Court of Appeals in Kentucky. Apply to LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, Philadelphia.

Jan. 1, 1819—tf [ch. T. E. B. & Co.]

Thomas Essex & Co.
BOOKBINDERS & STATIONERS,
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have removed their establishment next door to the store now occupied by Messrs. Hookman, Pearson & Co. opposite the court house, on Main street, where they will constantly keep on hand—Blank Books, of every Description. Banks, Public Offices and Merchants, can be supplied with every thing in their line, on the best terms and on the shortest notice. They have now for sale a quantity of Writing and Wrapping Paper, School Books, &c.

N. B.—A first rate Workman, well recommended, will meet with liberal wages and constant employ by applying as above.
March 19—12tf

Stills For Sale.
THE subscriber has on hand STILL'S, of different sizes, and of the best quality, which he will sell for cash.

He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of COPPER, which enables him to furnish STILL'S and BOILERS, of any size, at the shortest notice.

He also carries on the TINNING BUSINESS, as usual.
STOVE PIPES, &c. also for sale.
M. FISHEL.
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819—4f

Tikford, Trotter & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE, GOLD AND SILVER PATENT LEVER WATCHES,
For sale at Philadelphia prices.
ROLLING CLOTHS, from No. 3 to 7.
Lexington, May 10, 1819—10f

Just Published,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
THE SPEECH OF JESSE BLEDSOE, ESQ.

ON THE SUBJECT OF Banks and Banking. PRICE 25 CENTS.

Wanted,
ON hire, for 12 months, a Negro Woman acquainted with cooking and washing. Enquire at the Gazette Office.
July 9.

ENTERTAINMENT.



LUKE USHER,

SIGN OF THE SHIP, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still continues the HOUSE and STABLES, at the sign of the SHIP, in Short-street, near Limestone-street. He is determined to use every exertion to render the situation of those who shall place to favour the establishment with their custom agreeable. From the experience he has had in the public line, he feels confident of giving satisfaction.

Lexington, March 26—4tf. P. S. A few gentlemen can be accommodated with boarding.

For Sale or to Rent,
A COTTON FACTORY, Containing 108 Spindles & 3 Carding Machines.

WITH every necessary appurtenance, all in good order and ready for immediate business. This property is fitted up in a good brick house, located in a valuable and convenient part of the town, and will be sold separately or with the house to suit the purchaser. Terms liberal, both as to price and time of payment: and we believe, that we can assert without presumption, that no place in Kentucky would better support an establishment of its size than Versailles, where there is a regular and increasing demand